

## INTIMATION



WATSON'S

E

VERY OLD  
LIQUEUR  
SCOTCH  
WHISKY

A BLEND OF THE FINEST PURE  
MALT SCOTCH WHISKIES.

For over 30 Years WATSON'S  
"E" has maintained the  
reputation of the FINEST  
SCOTCH WHISKY in the  
FAR EAST.

A. S. WATSON  
& CO., LTD.,

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS

23

## NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Only communications relating to the  
news column should be addressed to THE  
EDITOR.

Correspondents must forward their  
names and addresses with communica-  
tions addressed to the Editor, not for  
publication but as evidence of good faith.  
All letters for publication should be  
written on one side of paper only.

No anonymously signed communica-  
tions that have already appeared in  
other papers will be inserted.

Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS  
should be sent before 11 a.m. on day of  
publication. After that hour the supply  
is limited. Only supply for Cash.

Telegraphic Address: PRESS.  
Cable: A.B.C. 5th Ed. Lieber.  
P. O. Box, 34. Telephone No. 12.

## BIRTH.

On Monday, 11th November, at Foo-  
chow, the wife of J. A. MURRAY, Hong-  
kong and Shanghai Banking Corpora-  
tion, of a son. [1325]

## MARRIAGE.

At St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, on  
Monday, 18th November, 1912, WILLIAM  
CECIL DUTTON TURNER, of the Hongkong  
and Shanghai Bank, second son of the  
late Major James Trench Turner, 73rd  
Perthshire Regiment and Army Pay  
Department, and Mrs. Turner, Colinton,  
Midlothian, N.B., to ANNIE MARY  
CUNNINGHAM, elder daughter of the late  
William Murray Cunningham and Mrs.  
Cunningham, of 1, Oxford Terrace,  
Edinburgh. [1325]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOEUX ROAD, C.  
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, NOVEMBER 19TH, 1912

It will be seen from an article appearing  
in the Daily Press this morning that one of  
the attractions at the annual Carnival to be  
held at Manila in February next will be a  
Far Eastern Olympic. We think it may be  
predicted that just as the first modern  
Olympic games held at Athens in 1896, in  
which representatives of every nation in  
the Western Hemisphere participated,  
founded a new institution in Europe, so is  
the Olympiad, which is being arranged by  
the Philippine Amateur Athletic Associa-  
tion, in conjunction with the Carnival  
Committee, likely to inaugurate in the  
Eastern hemisphere a Far Eastern Olympic  
resembling in many ways the Western

does not follow that a Far Eastern Olympic  
would be for Asiatics only; any more than  
the Western Olympic is for inhabitants  
of the Western Hemisphere only, though the  
two institutions would have a tendency to  
take on the character of being Asiatic and  
European by reason of the considerations  
which questions of time and expense of  
travel impose; though when athletics in the  
East become encouraged by wealthy organi-  
sations as they are in the West these con-  
siderations would not weigh to the extent  
that they do now. It is extremely doubtful  
whether there are many Asiatic athletes at  
the present time qualified to enter in the  
Western Olympic with any hope of success,  
though, as we have already remarked, there  
were Japanese competitors in some of the  
contests at this year's meeting at Stockholm.  
The growing popularity of western athletics  
among the younger generation of Asiatics  
is certainly very noteworthy. It is perhaps  
more in evidence in the more temperate  
climates of Japan and North China than  
in the Southern latitudes. In the North  
the American game of baseball has become  
more popular apparently than any other  
form of sport, and last year the champion  
team of Japan crossed the Pacific to play a  
series of games with American Universities  
and Colleges. On their way it may be  
mentioned they were defeated by a Chinese  
team at Honolulu. Baseball is seldom seen  
played by Asiatics in the South, except in the  
Philippine Islands, where it is naturally  
encouraged by the American residents. But  
in Hongkong we have among our Chinese  
neighbours some very good tennis-players.  
Football also is growing in popularity  
among the younger generation, for most  
of the schools have their football and  
also their cricket clubs, and among the  
news of Saturday's sports, reported  
in our yesterday's issue, there appeared,  
for the first time, we believe, the  
scores of a match played between a Chinese  
team, drawn from the Chinese Recreation  
Club, and a European team. Though the  
Chinese team did not win the match they  
made a creditable showing, a member  
of the team securing the highest individual  
score, and their bowlers doing remarkably  
well. A Chinese aquatic sports meeting  
has also been one of the new features  
of the year. In Indo-China, in the Straits  
Settlements and in India the growing  
popularity of Western athletics is very  
noticeable, and the institution of a Far  
Eastern Olympiad may be expected to have  
in course of time a very marked influence  
upon the new athletic movement in Asia,  
while at the same time it will appeal to  
European and American athletes resident  
in the East. The troops of the various  
nations should always be able to provide  
representative teams.

The body of an elderly Chinese was  
removed from Cheung Chau to the  
mortality yesterday. He had committed  
suicide by hanging himself from a beam  
at the rear of his house. A similar case  
from Cheung Chau was reported four  
days ago.

The hearing of the appeal of the 123  
boys and men, accused of conspiring  
against the life of Count Terauchi, the  
Governor-General of Korea, and who  
were sentenced to heavy terms of im-  
prisonment a few weeks ago, will be  
opened on the 20th instant at Seoul.

As a result of extravagance, says a  
telegram from Japan, Count Otani, Lord  
Abbot of the Nishi Hongwanji Temple at  
Kyoto, one of the most important  
Buddhist temples in Japan, is threatened  
with bankruptcy. A sale has been ordered,  
and will shortly take place, of the  
Temple's famous and most valuable art  
treasures.

The French postal authorities announce  
that from December 1st next the French  
Post Offices established at Peking,  
Tientsin, Chefoo, Shanghai, Hankow,  
Ningpo, Foochow, and Amoy will be  
admitted to participate, by the Trans-  
Siberian route, in the exchange with  
France of ordinary parcels, or parcels of  
declared value, which do not exceed five  
kilogrammes in weight.

Information was received by the police  
on Saturday night that the master tailor  
at Murray Barracks had discovered that  
his assistant was missing and also a roll  
of silk and a roll of calico valued at  
\$10.20. Shortly afterwards the water  
police found the missing tailor about to  
sail on the steamer Huichow for Tientsin  
and in his possession were found the  
stolen articles. He was brought before  
Mr. Hazeland at the Magistracy yester-  
day and remanded.

An ingenious manner of stealing live  
fowls was explained to Mr. Melbourne  
at the Magistracy yesterday, when a  
Chinese from Sam Sui Po was charged  
with the theft of a live fowl. The  
defendant had a piece of frog attached  
to a long thread, and he threw the dainty  
morsel to a fowl, which swallowed it.  
Then the defendant pulled the thread and  
drew the hen towards him, afterwards  
catching it up and slipping it into a bag  
which he had fastened to his waist. He  
was sentenced to one month's imprison-  
ment.

The Chinese Ministry of Education  
has proposed the establishment of four  
universities by the Government. They  
are to be located in Peking, Kwantung,  
Szechuan and Hupeh. For the University  
in Peking, the present Peking University  
will be used as a basis; that in Kwan-  
tung, the Kuan Ya College started by  
Chang Chih-tung; that in Hupeh, the  
Ming-te University, for which General  
Huang Hsing has asked the Government  
for support; and that in Szechuan, the  
College of Law and Politics started by  
Mr. Chao Erh-hsun.

From the British Consular report on  
the trade of Canton for 1911, written by  
Mr. G. A. Combe, Acting Vice-Consul,  
the following paragraph is extracted:—  
At the time of writing (June, 1912),  
although order is well maintained in the  
city, the province is in almost as disturbed  
a state as ever. Armed robberies,  
piracies, and clan fights continue to  
hamper trade, and the local Government  
appear unable to deal effectively with the  
situation. Pending recognition of the  
new régime by the foreign Powers, it is  
impossible to predict how the change from  
an ultra-conservative officialdom to a  
radical one will affect foreign relations.  
One important fact to take into considera-  
tion is that Canton will now, for the first  
time in the history of her international  
relations, be governed by Cantonese, many  
of whom will have intimate connection  
with the Colony of Hongkong. The  
revolution will doubtless be followed in  
due course by a boom in trade, but  
possibly not before the new Government  
has thoroughly established its authority  
and put its finances on a satisfactory  
basis, neither of which eventualities is  
likely to be attained in the immediate  
future.

## OUTRAGE ON THE RAILWAY.

An outrage which might have had  
serious consequences was attempted on  
the Canton-Kowloon Railway at a place  
called Chi Pi, some three miles from  
Canton. A number of men had apparently  
attempted to blow up a bridge with ex-  
plosives, but failing in this, they dug away  
a considerable portion of the embank-  
ment, so that if a train had passed over  
the metals the result would have been  
disastrous. Fortunately, the deed was  
discovered in time, and after a delay of  
a few hours the embankment was restored  
to its original strength. Some people

## TELEGRAMS. TELEGRAMS. TELEGRAMS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

## THE BALKAN WAR.

## FIGHTING ON THE CHATALDJA LINES.

A message from Constantinople  
despatched at 11.30 on Sunday reports  
that heavy firing has been audible  
throughout the city since the early hours  
of the morning. It would seem that a  
general engagement is in progress, and  
considerable excitement prevails in the  
city. Many house-tops are crowded with  
people listening anxiously to the booming  
of the guns. No information is available  
as to the nature of the engagement. It  
is believed that the Bulgarians are attack-  
ing Bojok Tehekmeje. The Turkish  
warships bombarded all day long the  
Bulgarians from different points of the  
coast of the Sea of Marmora.

Reuter's correspondent at Constanti-  
nople has visited the Chataldja lines. He  
did not find any cordon of picked troops,  
which it has been stated the Government  
had posted to prevent mobs of retreating  
soldiers from entering the city.

It seems that the protection of Pera (the  
foreign residential quarter) will devolve  
entirely on the gendarmery and foreign  
marines, a small detachment of the  
latter having been sent to each Embassy  
late on Sunday night.

## A TURKISH SUCCESS.

A message from Constantinople on  
Saturday evening states that the Bul-  
garians made a general attack on the  
Chataldja lines at three o'clock in the  
morning. They kept up a heavy con-  
tinuous fire.

Nazim Pasha telegraphs that the  
fighting lasted until an hour after sunset.  
The enemy who advanced, especially  
against the Turkish right and centre,  
were repulsed, and three Bulgarian  
batteries were destroyed.

## WHOLESALE MOVEMENT OF REFUGEES.

During the fighting, although several  
hundreds of fresh troops were seen going  
towards Chataldja, Reuter's correspon-  
dent saw several thousands coming away  
from the lines. The refugees who were  
camped behind the lines are also breaking  
their encampments and are moving  
towards the city. Refugees are also  
flocking into the Upper Bosphorus villages  
from the firing zone.

## PRECAUTIONS FOR FOREIGNERS' SAFETY.

The Ambassadors and Commanders of  
the International Squadron decided to  
land forces at Constantinople at five  
o'clock yesterday morning, to remain  
concealed in buildings in various parts  
of the city until they were required.

## THE RAVAGES OF CHOLERA.

Reuter's correspondent at Con-  
stantinople telegraphs that cholera has  
become a worse scourge than the war.  
The cases now exceed 1,000 daily, over  
fifty per cent. being fatal. The authori-  
ties are powerless, both method and  
organisation being lacking. Three thou-  
sand patients arriving from San Stefano  
remained over twenty-four hours in the  
trains in a siding without food and  
water, only four doctors being present.

## YOUNG TURK LEADERS ARRESTED.

The arrest of Young Turk leaders con-  
tinues. There are also many arrests at  
the front of officers and ulamas charged  
with a propaganda to restore Abdul  
Hamid to the throne.

## NO NEWS AT SOFIA.

No official war news has been received  
at Sofia from headquarters for five days.  
It is presumed that either little progress  
is being made in the attack on Chataldja  
or that fighting has altogether ceased  
pending the negotiation of an armistice.

## SERVIANS INVESTING ADRIANOPLE.

It is announced from Belgrade that the  
Servians have lately been investing  
Adrianople, presumably while the

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

## FIGHTING AT MONASTIR.

The Servians on Friday drove the  
Turks from their position 4,000 feet high  
commanding Monastir.

## DISAPPOINTED RESERVISTS.

One thousand reservists who arrived at  
Sofia from America were disappointed on  
learning that they were not going to the  
front, and many have gone to their homes  
in the interior.

## FIGHTING AT SCUTARI.

The Montenegrins have renewed their  
desperate attacks on Scutari. Two days'  
bombardment, followed by infantry  
assaults from the plain in front of the  
town, caused the Turks to retire from  
their advanced positions.

King Nicholas, and his son-in-law, the  
Grand Duke Peter, watched the opera-  
tions from a steamer on the lake, which  
the Turks at Tarabosh shelled.

A message from Rieka states that  
General Vukotics has arrived near Lake  
Scutari and will march to-day to join in  
the siege of the city. The Servians  
also are expected, when combined action  
on the Albanian coast is anticipated if the  
Austro-Montenegrin negotiations proceed-  
ing at the Rieka headquarters fail.

It is stated that the first condition of  
an armistice will be the immediate  
surrender of the Scutari district to the  
Montenegrins. Meanwhile the hostilities  
before Scutari have been again suspended  
on receipt of a telegram from Sofia that  
Turkey is suing for peace.

A later message from Rieka states that  
the Montenegrins on Sunday occupied  
S. Giovanni di Medua and its environs.

## POWDER MAGAZINE EXPLODES.

A Turkish powder magazine outside  
Salonika exploded, destroying a number  
of houses. Eighty Turks were killed in  
addition to 15 Greek troops and 30  
Greek troops injured. The latter were  
quartered in adjacent barracks. Many  
arrests have been made.

## AN ACT OF REVENGE.

A later message from Athens says that  
hundreds of Turkish prisoners were  
confined in barracks adjacent to the  
magazine which exploded at Salonika,  
312 prisoners being killed and 430  
wounded, besides a number of Greek  
troops who were guarding them. The  
explosion is attributed to vengeance on  
the part of the Bulgarian band leader,  
Sandanshy, to revenge the recent an-  
nihilation of the band by Turks.

## AFFAIRS IN MONGOLIA.

LONDON, November 18th.

Reuter's correspondent at St. Peters-  
burg telegraphs that a Cossack force is  
being sent to Urga, the strength of which  
is not stated. The Russian frontier au-  
thorities have arranged for the storing  
of tents and supplies at various points on  
the march to Mongolia.

## FOREIGNERS ARRESTED ON THE SHANGHAI BOUNDARY.

Another Paoshan episode was brought  
to the attention of the Municipal police  
at Shanghai last week when it was  
reported that a couple of foreigners while  
riding in the Paoshan country were  
arrested by the Chinese police and after  
having been detained for over an hour  
were released on the payment of twenty  
dollars.

It appears that five foreigners named  
T. Logan, E. J. Berthet, J. Turner, J.  
Haas and K. Tibbitt were out riding  
ponies beyond the railway line and while  
galloping along the road one of the riders  
accidentally collided with a ricksha which  
was upset, the puller being slightly in-  
jured by being thrown to the ground.  
Berthet's pony, which collided with the  
ricksha, had taken fright at something  
and bolted. The animal was pulled up  
after going a short distance, and Berthet,  
accompanied by Logan rode back to see  
what damage had been done. Seeing  
that it was very slight, they are said to  
have offered compensation and then rode  
on. After they rode off to join their  
companions the coolie complained to a  
Chapei constable who had witnessed the  
upset, and he, getting, some other con-  
stable, went after the riders and took  
Logan and Berthet, despite their remon-  
strances, to the North Honan Road ex-  
tension police station. Here they were  
detained for over an hour, while the  
Paoshan officials made enquiries into the  
affair. At the conclusion of the enquiry  
the two prisoners were released on the

["DAILY PRESS" EXCLUSIVE SERVICE.]

## MURDER OF AN AMERICAN SAILOR AT SHANGHAI.

SHANGHAI, November 18th.

As the result of a brawl in the Hongkew  
quarter last night an American sailor  
named Willis, belonging to the U.S.S.  
*Rainbow*, was stabbed, and death ensued.

The alleged murderer is one of a party  
of Dutch sailors from the cruiser  
*Holland*, but at present there is only  
circumstantial evidence which does not  
fix the guilt upon an individual.

An inquest has been opened and  
adjourned.

## THE LATE CAPT. T. E. COCKER.

FUNERAL CEREMONIES.

The funeral of Captain T. E. Cocker  
took place at Bubbling Well Cemetery  
when the remains were cremated. A  
large number of very beautiful wreaths  
had been sent, and during the service in  
the chapel these were piled above the  
coffin. In the presence of a large and  
representative attendance of the public,  
the Rev. A. J. Walker conducted the  
service, after which the remains were  
cremated.

At the funeral the principal mourners  
were Mr. T. E. Cocker Jun., son of the  
deceased, and Mr. C. H. Falloon, son-  
in-law, while the others present included  
Sir Everard Fraser, K.C.M.G., Messrs. H.  
F. Merrill, Commissioner of Customs, A.  
Cross, Deputy Commissioner, V. Dent,  
Deputy Commissioner, W. Macdonald,  
Deputy Commissioner, Paul H. King, J.  
L. Chalmers, Capt. W. Ferd. Tyler,  
Capt. Eldridge, C. E. Holworthy, Capt.  
Williams, of the revenue cruiser *Lushington*,  
Capt. Myhre, Harbour master, W. C. G.  
Howard, Dr. Ivy, Capt. W. B. Lunt,  
John Prentice, Brodie A. Clarke, Geo.  
Lanning, J. H. Osborne, R. S. F. McBain,  
P. L. Raeburn, C. P. Dawson, C. P. R.  
Hansen, Insp. Mellows and F. H.  
Crossley.

## SUDDEN DEATH OF SHANGHAI'S PROFESSIONAL GOLFER.

The Shanghai Settlement, especially  
the golfing and sporting community,  
suffered a severe shock yesterday, by the  
news, which spread in the course of the  
forenoon, that Mr. Richard Graham, the  
professional of the Shanghai Golf Club,  
had been found dead in bed. The event  
occurred with such tragic suddenness that  
it could scarcely be realized, for up to the  
previous day he had been engaged in his  
duties and there was not the slightest  
indication of any sudden termination of  
a career which had started in the most  
auspicious manner. He had been in  
Shanghai only a few weeks, but short  
though the time was he had many friends,  
and the members of the Golf Club had  
been congratulating themselves upon  
having secured the services of so able a  
man. He had been in good health up to  
the time he was last seen alive, and while  
the result of a post-mortem examination  
is awaited, it is believed that he must  
have passed away during the night, a  
victim to heart failure.

Richard Graham came to Shanghai by  
the P. & O. S. *Agave* on October 1st,  
having been engaged some months earlier  
by the Golf Club. He came with the  
highest recommendations, having been  
assistant to Tom Ball at Raynes Park,  
and his arrival was looked forward to by  
many, for the want of a professional in  
a place like Shanghai, where golf has  
taken such a firm hold, had long been felt.  
It was expected that, in addition to  
giving lessons, a good deal of his work  
would at first be given to the completion  
of the links at Kiangwan, but while he  
had spent much time there, he had also  
been much in request by the golfers on  
the Race Course. His play was much  
admired, and having won a thirty-three  
for the nine holes at the Race Course and  
a seventy-eight at Kiangwan, great things  
were expected of him. With the races  
falling this week, he had naturally  
a good deal of leisure, and on Monday  
he had gone to the Hongkew links with  
Mr. J. Ross Young, playing over the  
course there practically the whole day.  
It is a melancholy fact that his final  
rounds there broke the record for these  
links, going round, as he did, in thirty-  
three and thirty-five, while the Bogey for  
the course is thirty-seven. He had by no  
means exerted himself in doing this  
performance, and returning to the Grand  
Hotel, where he lived, with Mr. Ross  
Young, he was in the best of spirits. He  
wrote home, and about ten o'clock retired  
to rest.

Yesterday morning it is understood  
that Graham had an appointment to give  
tuition at the Race Course, and his  
intention was afterwards to play again  
at Hongkew with Mr. Ross Young.  
Shortly after half-past nine o'clock the  
latter, who also resides at the Grand  
Hotel, observed that he was not at the  
club, and went to his room to see whether  
he were ill. There was no answer to his  
knock, and entering, he found Graham  
dead in bed. Just before the sad dis-  
covery was made, there is a pathetic  
interest in noting the funeral of Mr. E.  
Quelch had passed, and the music of the  
"Dead March" was just then sounding.  
The authorities were notified of the  
death, and Mr. W. R. Strickland, H.  
M. Acting Coroner, opened an inquest at  
the hotel. Mr. C. E. Shepherd, manager  
of the hotel, was called and gave formal  
evidence of identification. Thereafter the  
inquest was adjourned until Thursday  
afternoon at two o'clock.

The deepest grief has been manifested  
at the untimely death of Mr. Graham,  
and the sincerest sympathy will be felt  
for his young wife, now bereaved, who is



## WEDDING AT THE CATHEDRAL.

TURNER-CUNNINGHAM.

The wedding took place at St. John's Cathedral yesterday afternoon, in presence of a large congregation, of Mr. William Cecil Dutton Turner, second son of the late Major James French Turner, 73rd Perthshire Regiment, and Mrs. Turner of Colinton, Midlothian, N.B. and Miss Annie Mary, elder daughter of the late Mr. William Murray Cunningham and Mrs. Cunningham, of No. 1, Oxford Terrace, Edinburgh. The interior of the sacred building was beautified for the occasion with pot plants, and the service, which was fully choral, was conducted by the Rev. Copley Moyle, Mr. Denman Fuller being at the organ. The bride, who was given away by Mr. N. J. Stabb, was charmingly attired in white satin, with overdress of tulle, trimmed with old lace and having clusters of white heather. Her veil was of tulle with myrtle wreath. She wore the bridegroom's gifts, diamond and pearl earrings, and diamond and pearl pendants. Miss G. Tomes and Miss Winifred Wilkinson were the bridesmaids. They were prettily attired in gold satin with over-dress of white nixon and wore black hats. Mr. A. C. E. Elborough acted as "best man." The register having been signed, the newly-wedded couple left the church to the strains of the wedding march. A reception was held afterwards at John's Place, where the newly-wedded couple received congratulations from numerous friends. The honeymoon is to be spent in Japan. The bride's going-away costume was of champagne canvas trimmed with antique embroidery.

## THE CHEUNG-CHAU PIRACY.

THREE WOMEN EXTRADITED FROM MACAO.

The three women who were arrested at Macao in connection with the Cheung-Chau piracy, when three Indian policemen were killed and the police station and other buildings looted, were brought to Hongkong yesterday. A man who had been arrested at Macao for complicity in the same affair remains in the Portuguese Colony, as he is too ill to be moved.

## THE NEW YELLOW RIVER BRIDGE.

A GREAT ENGINEERING FEAT.

One of the finest bridges yet erected in China is that of which our Shanghai correspondent in a telegram which appeared in our yesterday's issue, reported the formal opening for traffic. It has been built across the Yellow River near Tsinanfu, the capital of Shantung, and is part of the trunk line running between Tientsin and Pukow, a port on the Yangtze River, opposite Nanking.

The bridge is fully described and excellently illustrated by nineteen special photographs and plans of the chief piers, in the October number of the *Far Eastern Review*, published in Shanghai. The bridge is 4,180 feet in length, and consists of twelve spans of mild steel "through" lattice girders, the land spans taking the form of Pratt trusses, whilst the three capital spans over the waterway are a combination of cantilever and Pratt truss. Work was begun on the construction in August, 1909, and the steel work of the central span of the cantilever was joined on October 9th last. The longest span on the bridge is 537 feet, two are 437 feet each, and the remainder are 395 feet each.

The *Review* says that at the bridge site the river has a width at low water of 400 metres, but at high water it stretches some 2,800 metres, and at low water has a velocity of some four to five metres a second. The vagaries of the river are so great and so treacherous that the engineers had to proceed in their calculations for the structure with extreme caution. Their investigations showed them that the bottom of the river to a depth of two metres is constantly moving with the stream, and in designing the piers they had to consider the probability of the stream changing its course. It has been in bygone years run alternately to the north or south of the Shantung mountains. All the piers were therefore built of concrete, faced with stone, upon reinforced piles from fifteen to seventeen metres in length and tested to carry a load of 150 tons each. The engineers have prepared for exceptional deviations of the stream, and calculate that even should the earth be washed away from the pier foundations, the piling will carry the piers without danger to the steel work or traffic. The pier at present the foundations being sunk to a depth of 25 metres below low water level with the aid of caissons and compressed air, the atmospheric pressure in the caissons being at times 35 lbs. to the square inch. During the construction of this pier the river showed itself in all its viciousness, but the safeguards prepared prevented any damage being done to the work in progress.

Over 3,700 tons of steel girders and beams were used in the bridge, whilst 200 tons of rivets were driven on the spot. The bridge was designed and erected by a German firm of engineers.

The photographs supplied in the *Far Eastern Review* are excellently produced and illustrate the bridge in its various stages of construction. The photograph of the completed structure shows it to be a magnificent addition to the world's bridges. Another photograph shows Dr. Sun Yat Sen on the bridge, the ex-President of China having inspected the work during his tour of the north of China.

## SUPREME COURT.

Monday, November 18th.

IN CRIMINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE THE CHIEF JUSTICE (HON. MR. REES DAVIES, K.C.)

THE SHAMEN MURDER CASE.

Ibrahim, a private in the 138th Baluchistan Infantry, whose trial at the last Sessions resulted in the jury disagreeing, again stood his trial upon the indictment that he did feloniously murder Ali Shafa, a Subadar in the same regiment, at Shamen (Canton).

The Attorney-General (Hon. Mr. J. A. S. Bucknill, K.C.), instructed by the Crown Solicitor (Mr. J. H. Kemp), prosecuted, and Mr. F. C. Jenkin (instructed by Mr. R. A. Harding) defended.

On being charged, the prisoner said, "I know nothing about it."

The following comprised the jury:—Messrs. A. L. Shields, W. Brown, E. Jacobs, J. H. Barr, C. Roberts, M. G. Wells, and W. G. Goggin.

The Attorney-General said this was a case of murder, and to all appearances a very serious case indeed. The jury probably knew that there were some soldiers from one of H.M.'s Indian Regiments stationed at Shamen, Canton. On the 4th of September, at about 10 o'clock in the evening, some of the men were sitting outside the camp. According to evidence, the senior Indian officer, called a Subadar, had occasion to find fault with the accused, and told him and others who were with him that they would be confined to the lines, which meant that they would not be allowed to go outside the camp. The Subadar took some money from them because he thought they were gambling. Just after this the sentry who was on duty saw a man standing under a tree close to the entrance to the camp.

This man had a rifle in his hand, and the sentry shouted out, "Who is that man there with his rifle?" Hardly had he shouted these words than a shot was fired, and the soldiers went directly into the camp for their arms and ammunition, as they thought it possible there might be some attack on the camp. Subsequently the caught this man (accused) with the rifle. The dead body of the Subadar was also discovered lying near. When the accused was taken he made a statement, and when Major Barrett, the commander of the detachment, came to him, he made another statement. He (learned Counsel) would not tell the jury these statements at the present time, because it was possible that his friend who was defending might have some legal objection to the admissibility of the words. This was a case which the Supreme Court in China had sent down to Hongkong for trial, and therefore it might be possible that some legal points might arise with regard to the jurisdiction of this Court. He would put in the Order in Council, and produce the *London Gazette* containing what was known as the China and Korea Order-in-Council, 1904, which dealt with the jurisdiction of H.M.'s Court in China.

His Lordship—You say this is the first case sent here from Canton?

The Attorney-General—I believe it is, my Lord. We do not know of any other case. Continuing, he said that under Clause 50 his Lordship would see that where a British subject was accused of an offence and it was expedient that the offence be enquired into, and the accused tried, and punished, the accused might, under the Foreign Jurisdiction Order of 1880, be sent to Hongkong for trial. The point that arose under this Clause was as to whether the accused was a British subject. In order to see what a British subject was his Lordship would have to be referred to Section 3, under which a British subject was defined, and it said that a British subject included a British protected person. That was to say a person who (a) was a native of any Protectorate of His Majesty, and was for the time being in China or Korea. The accused was a native of Afghanistan and an Afghan subject, and so he did not think that that clause touched him at all. Then, with regard to b, he did not appear to come under that clause. The part under which he imagined the accused would fall was where it provided, "All who enjoyed His Majesty's protection in China and Korea" might be so dealt with. He (learned Counsel) wanted to point out that in addition to the accused being a soldier in one of H.M.'s Indian Regiments, he had, in order to be enlisted, to take the oath of allegiance to His Majesty, and further than that he would show affirmatively that this man had in fact taken this oath, by persons who were present when he did so.

His Lordship—As a matter of fact taking the oath of allegiance to our King does not make him a subject.

The Attorney-General—No, my Lord, but it may make him a British protected person. He would call H.M. Consul in

Canton, who would say that it was a fact that Indian soldiers did enjoy His Majesty's protection. Again, under another set of Acts, and under the Government of India Act of 1833, which was an English Act, power was given to bring Indian subjects under that legislation and make them subject to it wherever they might be.

Evidence was then called and the hearing adjourned until to-day.

BEFORE MR. H. H. J. GOMPERTZ (PUNISHMENT JUDGE).

A GANG ROBBERY.

Hui Wai, alias Leng Tsai Wai, was indicted with robbery, with two other men not in custody, at a house inhabited by a Chinese, and described as No. 144, Praya East.

Prisoner pleaded not guilty.

The jury comprised the following:—Messrs. F. J. Gillion (foreman), J. H. F. Brister, A. E. W. Dunrich, F. M. Xavier, J. T. Victor, P. M. U. da Silva, and W. T. Shewan.

Mr. C. G. Alabaster prosecuted for the Crown, and said the evidence against the prisoner was mainly that of identification, but he was also alleged to have had a conversation with a friend of his after the robbery, in the course of which he practically admitted that he took part in the robbery. This man would be called to give evidence.

The wife of the tenant of the house said that on the day of the robbery a man dressed in European clothes went to her house and presented a letter. Whilst she was reading it he pointed a dagger at her and said he had come for her wealth. Other men entered the house, and after gagging her and her husband and servants took five gold bangles, five rings, and \$4,000, which had just been taken from the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. The robbers tied them all up with string and then went away.

The tenant of the house identified the prisoner as one of the robbers. He stood by witness' side and threatened him with a dagger, another man holding witness meanwhile.

The jury found the prisoner guilty, and he was sentenced to seven years' hard labour.

THE "PEAK BURGLAR" SENTENCED.

Wong Cheuk, alias Tsai Tin, appeared in the dock to answer to four indictments of housebreaking and larceny from dwelling houses on the Peak.

Prisoner pleaded guilty to two charges of housebreaking and larceny at the residence of Mr. E. A. M. Williams, at 127, The Peak, and Mr. G. Caldwell's, No. 25, The Peak, and to one of simple larceny, charging him with the theft of a watch belonging to Mr. J. R. Wood, Director of Education. To the indictment of stealing a quantity of jewellery and other articles from the residence of Mr. Ormiston, No. 8, The Peak, he pleaded not guilty.

Mr. C. G. Alabaster, who prosecuted, said that seeing that prisoner had pleaded guilty to three charges he thought it would be only wasting the time of the jury to endeavour to prove the fourth charge, which he would accordingly withdraw.

The jury found prisoner guilty, and he was sentenced to ten years' hard labour on each of the first two charges, and two years for the third, the sentences to run concurrently.

## THE INTERNATIONAL STAMP EXHIBITION.

HONGKONG AND CHINESE COLLECTIONS.

Amongst the exhibits at the International Stamp Exhibition opened by the Right Hon. Herbert Samuel, Postmaster General, at the Horticultural Hall, London, last month, our London correspondent makes mention of a specialised collection of Hongkong Stamps from 1862 to date. It included used and unused single specimens, pairs, strips and blocks, also a small selection of postal stationery. The collection, which has been carefully made by Mr. T. H. Hinton, is practically complete, only lacking a few minor varieties of error of surcharge and perforation.

Mr. C. L. Harte-Lovell made a fine exhibit of China Imperial Post Office issues. This collection contains no more copies of any stamps than are required for the purpose of comparison and all unused where possible. As a rule the varieties of shade, for perforation, etc., were exhibited on different pages, and in this way a stamp which appears on one page as a specimen of a particular shade may appear on another as a specimen showing a particular perforation. In many cases blocks of four were, however, included to properly illustrate slight differences in shade, and in those issues which admit of placing as many different pairs, blocks, etc., were included as are needed to reconstruct the position of any and every variety in the sheet.

At the same exhibition was shown, for the first time, what may be described amongst philatelists as "a sensational find," viz., the original copper plate from which the earliest stamps in the world—the Post Office Mauritius stamps of 1847—were printed. This has recently been found, and was exhibited by the owner, Mr. Sydney Loder, and was valued at \$5,000.

## THE NEXT CARNIVAL AT MANILA.

A FAR EASTERN OLYMPIAD.

This popular Festival is again being held in Manila from February 1st to 9th, 1913. In addition to the usual attractive features, it is proposed to hold the First Far Eastern Olympiad, and already there is promised a large list of entries for the various sports which will make the event memorable. It has already been arranged to include an Aviation Meet, and altogether the Festival will give one an unique opportunity to visit Manila. The City of Manila is the heart of the Philippines; not geographically, indeed, but because ever since the first European settlement, now nearly three centuries and a half ago, its favourable situation on the largest island of the Archipelago and its position as political capital have given it a supremacy in nearly every respect, which never has been and probably never will be menaced. It is the only place where the traveler almost invariably gets his first impressions of the Philippines; and, though it is indeed a pity that many see so little of this one spot, this city, of all places in the Islands, has unquestionably the most to show.

## THE ATTRACTIONS OF MANILA.

Perhaps the most striking part of its interest for the sightseer may be summed up in the statement that there are three Manilas, in three strata, which are still visible, just as in Rome an original pagan temple may be traced underneath a medieval and a modern Christian Church, for which it served as foundation. First, there is the Manila of the primitive Malay, which, with its nipa shacks, its carabao, and its quaint fishing boats, exists much as it did in the days of Raja Lagandola, save that an intruding civilization has prescribed a certain minimum of clothing and made necessary a few days' work. Secondly, there is the Manila of the sixteenth and seventeenth century Spaniard—adventurer, merchant, and crusader in equal parts—who in the churches and convents, the walls and gates, and the half-Moorish domestic architecture, has left ineffaceable memorials of the fact that this, the oldest of the European settlements in the East, that are at present of much consequence, was in its day among the chief glories of the "once imperial race." Finally, there is the Americanized Manila of to-day, the town of macadamised roads and sewers and steel bridges, not ancient or picturesque, but fairly on its way, as the late plans laid down by Mr. D. H. Burnham, the well-known architect, are gradually carried out, to become one of the beautiful cities of the world. These are the elements of the Manila of the present. They can hardly continue altogether separate, and what the product of their fusion will be it would take a rash man to predict. But, in its present transitional state, the city has sights to show that will make it, once it is fairly known, another Mecca for the tourist.

Manila may be reached by any of the local lines, who will make attractive rates for the Carnival Season. The city lies on the inland shore of the great bay of the same name, which sweeps around in a compressed circle with a circumference of something over a hundred miles. The distance to the water front from its Northern and most used entrance, between the Island of Corregidor and the towering headland formed by the foothills of Mount Marivides, is some thirty miles. So low are the inner shores of the bay and the land on which the city itself is built that little is seen of them until they rise above the horizon with startling suddenness, when the ship is within a comparatively short distance of the breakwater. This general lowness of the city's site is one of its most noticeable features, the average elevation of the central portion being but three or four feet through this flat expanse runs the Pasig River, its tortuous course dividing the town into two roughly equal portions. It is, however, by no means only the districts which border on the river that have abundant drainage and water carriage, for nearly the whole of the site is cut up by the canals, or esteros, as they are always known locally, which have led some, with a good deal of exaggeration, to refer to Manila as the "Oriental Venice." The principal esteros, with their muddy and not always fragrant waters and their burdens of native boats of various types, which here to some extent take the place of drays and trucks, soon become familiar sights to the visitor. They are hard to keep clean and they make necessary the building of many bridges, but they are almost indispensable as drains for the lowlands and as cheap highways for bulky freight.

## THE OLD "WALLED CITY."

One of the most interesting and important sections is the Old Walled City (still very commonly known by its Latin name of "Intramuros"). This is the Original Manila, of which every other part of the modern city is, historically speaking, a suburb. It covers a tract something less than a mile long and half a mile wide, and is surrounded by a battlemented wall a little over 2½ miles in circuit. This latter is still for the most part in an excellent state of preservation. Its age is hard to state, its oldest existing portions were undoubtedly built before the end of the sixteenth century, but it has been continuously patched and added to, almost up to the present generation. Parts of it are from 20 to 30 feet in height and thickness. Considering everything, it makes this district one of the best examples of a medieval walled town in existence.

The wall is pierced by several gates, still in regular use as entrances and exits. In the casemented balconies, which may still be seen some of the pulleys, windlasses, and the middle of the nineteenth century, they were every night closed and the drawbridges outside them raised. After the American occupation the most which formerly surrounded the walls was filled in, as it had become a pest hole. The wide strip of green which replaces it is now being rapidly converted into parks and athletic fields. The Walled City is laid out on a very nearly regular checker-board plan. The visitor who enters it, whether from the docks or from the Bridge of Spain and the retail district, will ordinarily do so by Calle Aduana, and

about midway between the western and eastern entrances on this street, he will come to Plaza McKinley, which is the official heart of Manila and the most convenient point from which to start on an inspection of that part which lies within the walls. The plaza forms a small but pretty park, in the centre of which stands a statue of King Charles the Fourth of Spain (1788-1808) erected in commemoration of the original introduction of vaccination into the Islands during his reign.

The street running north between this site and the plaza leads to Fort Santiago, the oldest part of Spanish Manila, long the citadel of the place, and now the headquarters of the United States Army in the Philippines. It probably stands very nearly on the site of the native fort, which the Spanish reconquering expedition carried by assault in 1570. It is the oldest part of the Walled City and has undergone comparatively little external change in three centuries. There are plenty of traditions connected with the old place—stories of cells below the river level for the "unintentional" execution of inconvenient persons, and of chambers filled with dislocated skeletons. Though none of these places are now identifiable it is a historical fact that one cell, either in the fort or in the wall to the east of it (since removed) was the scene, as late as the night of the 31st August, 1896, of a tragedy, murder, resembling that of the Black Hole of Calcutta. Fifty-six out of sixty Filipinos who had been crowded into it, on being arrested on suspicion of complicity in the insurrection then raging, were the victims of the poisoned atmosphere or of the desperate struggle that took place within. One of the most interesting single relics is the ancient gate between the outer Plaza Moriones and the courtyard of the fort proper; it is liberally ornamented with curious reliefs. The fine old Churches alone make a visit to Manila one to be long remembered.

## THE FAMOUS OBSERVATORY.

One of the finest Observatories in the world is that of the Central Observatory of the Philippine Weather Bureau on Calle Padre Faura. This was founded in 1865 by the Jesuits and operated continuously since then, even in 1898, while hostile armies were contending for the possession of the city. The practical founder and director for many years was Fr. Frederic Faura, after whom the street on which the building stands is named. The present head is Fr. Jose Algue, who has made for himself a world-wide reputation as a meteorologist. It is still directed by specially trained Jesuit priests and supported financially by an arrangement with the Government. Its greatest renown has been gained through its work in the field of earthquakes and typhoons.

## MANILA'S CAMPO SANTO.

While we have our own interesting "Happy Valley," a most beautiful spot in Manila is the Pao Cemetery. This structure, built by the City in 1810, is the best designed and best preserved of a number of the same type, all of which have their origin in the fact that the site of all the older portion of Manila is far too low to admit of the digging of graves. The general plan is that of the Campo Santo of an Italian city. There are two concentric circular walls, each seven or eight feet thick and surmounted by a terrace and balustrade. These are cut up into niches, arranged in three tiers, and each large enough to contain a casket. The total number of niches is 1,769, of which about 500 in separate vaults at the back are of smaller size for children. The fronts of the niches are closed by slabs of marble with the customary inscriptions, and burning candles and flower wreaths are frequently seen before them. The space within the inner wall forms a small but beautifully kept park. At the back immediately opposite the gate is a little oval chapel.

What seems to modern minds an extraordinary story of desecration is recalled by the fact that though the cemetery is limited to a fixed number of bodies and is now more than a century old, there are very few dates on the slabs reaching back more than six years. The explanation of this is that the funds for the maintenance of the cemetery are provided by the rental of the niches, which must be prepaid every five years; so that, if, as is apt to be the case, the second payment is not promptly forthcoming, the vault is opened, the bones removed, and some profitable tenant installed. It was this which gave rise to the witty if somewhat cynical description of the cemetery as the place where "we pigeonhole our dead for future reference." Formerly the ejected bones were cast into a charnel vault back of the chapel. This cavalier proceeding has now been stopped, but the place itself is still in existence, and the curious can still find in it plenty of gruesome relics. Under the present procedure the disinterments have to be advertised, and the remains are reburied in consecrated ground.

Aside from these associations, the cemetery is of artistic design and well worth a visit. This is especially true on the evenings before and following All Saints' Day, when practically every niche is lighted and decorated, often with tokens of a pathetic sort, the walls and the park are brilliantly illuminated with electric lights, the chapel floor becomes a miniature forest of candles, and half size. At ordinary times the principal single point of interest in the cemetery is the place where the remains of Dr. Jose Rizal were buried after his execution. It is on the left hand side of the outer wall and is marked by a small wooden cross with the date of his death and his initials reversed (R.P.J.). The place is cared for by the voluntary labours of an association of Filipinos. The bones themselves were removed by the insurgents during the war, and the greater part are supposed to have been made into talismans.

At the Magistracy yesterday Mr. Irving heard the adjourned case in which a European named Carr was summoned by a Portuguese named Alves for assault and the latter was summoned by Carr for a similar offence. It was alleged that Carr objected to having the door of Alves' room slammed as he was passing, and he went to inquire into the reason. This led to a scuffle. His Worship dismissed both summons for assault, but convicted Carr of using bad language and imposed a fine of \$5.

## INTIMATIONS

## LIMBS COVERED WITH ERUPTION

Could Not Rest Night or Day, Itching and Burning Sores, Scratched until Blood Came, Gave Cuticura Soap and Ointment a Trial, and Is Now Quite Cured.

"My legs and arms were covered with large sores and I could not rest night or day for irritation. My trouble began with white spots and spread to a rash with itching and burning sores. It would spread up my arms and legs and was unbearable, and then it would leave me the same as if I had been burned. I could not endure anything on my arms. I suffered for over a year. The irritation was so bad that I scratched until blood came. I had the services of a doctor and was none the better. He said I might have to go to the hospital, but I thought before I would go there, I would give the Cuticura Soap and Ointment a trial. I am quite cured now and with I had tried them sooner, and saved doctor's expenses. I can recommend Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment to anyone who has skin trouble, for they completely cured me of eczema." (Signed) Mrs. Mutch, Old Manse, eight, Fyvie, Aberdeen, N.B., July 14, 1911.

No stronger evidence than this could be given of the success and economy of the Cuticura Remedies in the treatment of torturing, disgusting humors of the skin. A single hot bath with Cuticura Soap and a gentle anointing with Cuticura Ointment are often sufficient to afford immediate relief in the most distressing cases. Cuticura Soap and Ointment are sold throughout the world. A sample of each with 22-p. book free from nearest depot: F. Newberry & Sons, 27, Charterhouse St., London E.C. 3, or J. C. Kennerly, N. S. W.; Lennon, Ltd., Cape Town; Muller, Mudge & Co., Calcutta and Bombay; Potter D. & Co., sole props., Boston, U.S.A.

89-23

## Chs. J. Gaupp &amp; Co.,

ALMAKANDRA BUILDINGS,

CHATER ROAD.

CHRONOMETER-MAKERS,

WATCHMAKERS,

JEWELLERS AND OPTICIANS.

## FINE DIAMOND JEWELLERY

A SPECIALITY.

ENGLISH, AMERICAN AND SWISS

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.

GOLD AND SILVER BRACELET

WATCHES.

ENGLISH MOUNTED CHINESE JADE

JEWELLERY.

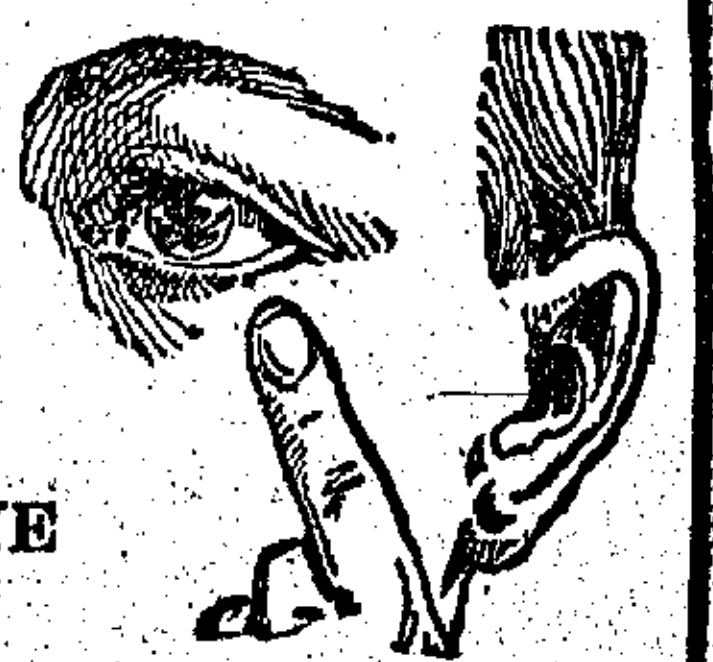
## MAPPIN &amp; WEBB'S

SILVERWARE,

CUTLERY and

PRINCES PLATE.

OUR STUDY OF THE EYE



and its anatomy and our long experience in correcting defective vision enable us to tell beyond doubt if your eyes will be benefited by wearing glasses.

Our method of testing is scientific and accurate. If you do not need glasses we will tell you so. If you do need glasses we can supply and fit them at extremely moderate prices.

MAKE CERTAIN. WE WILL TELL YOU.

CLARK & Co. OPTICIANS  
SCIENTIFIC, CHATER RD.  
WORK BLOCS, HONGKONG

75



## NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Bindings, etc., should be addressed: **DAILY PRESS** only, special business matter **THE MANAGER**.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded. Orders for extra copies of **DAILY PRESS** should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

P.O. Box, 55. Telephone No. 12.  
Telegraphic Address: **PARIS**.  
Codes: A.B.C. 5th Ed., Lieber's.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## FOR SALE.

FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

## TWO NEW STEEL STEAM TRAWLERS.

Completely fitted with Trawl Winch, Trawls, Electric Light, etc.

For Particulars, apply to—  
**E. H. HUNTER & Co.**  
Kobe, JAPAN.

327] IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES' ORDINANCE No. 58 of 1911.

AND  
IN THE MATTER OF THE SAM WANG LAND INVESTMENT, LOAN & AGENCY CO., LTD.  
(IN LIQUIDATION.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above-named Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. PANG & SUTHER, 5, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of November, 1912, at 12 o'clock NOON, when the subjoined Resolution which was passed at an Extraordinary Meeting of the Company held on the 12th day of November, 1912, will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution:—

"That the Liquidator be and he is hereby authorized to accept a composition of 55% of the Principal and Interest due by the partners of 'Tai On Co., the KIN HING CO., and the YU FUNG BANK' up to the 1st June, 1912, together with interest from that date to the date of 'payment.'"

**J. HENNESSEY SETH,**  
Liquidator.  
Hongkong, the 18th day of November, 1912. [1323]

## THE HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS &amp; CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT

is now ready and contains:—  
Far Eastern News.  
Leading Articles.  
Russia and Mongolia.  
China and Foreign Enterprise.  
Anti-Opium Agitation.  
The British Government's Defeat.  
Hongkong Subsidiary Coinage.  
The Status of Chinese in Netherlands India.

Random Reflections.  
Hongkong News.  
The Magistracy.  
The Volunteer Camp.  
A Good Example.  
Prison on a British Steamer.  
Alleged Defalcations by a Bookkeeper.  
Correspondence:—  
Riding Regulations in Hongkong.  
The Green Island Cement Company.  
The Philippines and President Wilson.  
Death of Mr. J. E. Cocker.  
Supreme Court.  
Theft from a Kowloon Hotel.  
University of Hongkong.  
A Provincial Bank for Foochow.  
"The Cook."  
Rescue by the Transport "Soudan."  
The Military Manoeuvres.  
Great Fire at Canton.  
Military Arrivals.  
An Opium Plant.  
More Boundary Trouble at Shanghai.  
Aviation in Peking.  
The Far East in Parliament.  
Wedding at Shanghai.  
Control of Customs Receipts.  
Sino-American Steamship Project.  
Chinese Tube Railway.  
The Republic of China.  
The Six-Powers Again.  
The Six-Powers Group.  
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Nationality.  
Opium Suppression.  
The Rainfall for October in Hongkong.  
Taikoo Rifle Club.  
Yachting.  
Hongkong Golf Championship.  
Shanghai Autumn Race Meeting.  
China and Tibet.  
Local Sports and Indian Trade.  
Company Meeting:—  
Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co.  
Toerangie Rubber Company.  
Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.  
The Boxer Indemnity Payment.  
Telegrams.  
Canton News.  
Commercial.  
Shipping.

Extra copies 30 cents each, Cash.  
Copies can be posted from this Office to addresses sent; including postage, 34 cents each.  
\$1 Cash for three copies.  
Subscription: \$12 per annum, payable in advance; postage \$2.  
Hongkong, 19th November, 1912.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## FOR SHANGHAI.

**THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship**  
"DEVANHA,"  
Captain W. E. Hickey, will leave for Shanghai on FRIDAY, the 22nd inst., at NOON.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
**H. W. D. SHALLARD,**  
Acting Superintendent.  
Hongkong, 19th November, 1912. [1]

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

**THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship**  
"SICILIA,"  
Arrived Hongkong on 16th November, 1912.  
FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, MALTA, PORT SAID, SUEZ AND STRAITS.  
Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at THEIR RISK in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co.'s Godown at Kowloon where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed. Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary within 6 hours.  
Goods not cleared within 8 days including date of arrival will be subject to rent.  
No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.  
Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD and DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.  
**H. W. D. SHALLARD,**  
Acting Superintendent.  
Hongkong, 18th November, 1912. [1]

## WANTED.

**IMPORT and Export Firm** desires the Services of a **COMPRADOR**.  
Apply in first instance to—  
**W. S.**  
Care of "Daily Press" Office.  
Hongkong, 18th November, 1912. [1321]

## WANTED.

**5 or 6-ROOMED HOUSE.** Furnished or preferred, on the PEAK, from 1st April, 1913, for one or two years.  
Answers under:—  
**K. G. T.**  
Care of "Daily Press" Office.  
Hongkong, 18th November, 1912. [1322]

## WANTED.

**Large Mercantile Firm, YOUNG BRITISH** as OFFICE ASSISTANT, must have Knowledge of Shorthand and Typewriting. To the Right Man the prospects are exceptional and a good Salary will be paid according to the suitability of the applicant. Address full particulars of qualifications experience and references to—  
**ALPHA.**  
Care of "Daily Press" Office.  
Hongkong, 16th November, 1912. [1318]

**WANTED.**  
**BY MARRIED COUPLE TO SHARE** FURNISHED HOUSE on the Higher Levels.  
Apply to—  
**"F. E. D."**  
Care of "Daily Press" Office.  
Hongkong, 12th October, 1912. 1567

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN** that the Partnership heretofore subsisting between the undersigned **KATE KENNEDY** and **JEANNIE KINGHORN**, carrying on the Business of a Dairyman and Livery Stable Keeper at Hongkong under the style or firm name of **Kennedy's Horse Repository** and **Hongkong Dairy**, was on the 12th day of November, 1912, dissolved by mutual consent so far as concerns the said **JEANNIE KINGHORN**, who retires from the said firm, and that the said Business will henceforth be carried on under the same style and firm name by the said **KATE KENNEDY**. All debts due to or owing by the late firm will be received and paid by the undersigned **KATE KENNEDY**.  
**Mrs. J. E. KINGHORN,**  
**KATE KENNEDY.**  
Dated the 14th day of November, 1912. [1317]

## AUCTION

**PUBLIC AUCTION**  
OF  
A FINE COLLECTION OF  
CHINESE CURIOS.  
(Just Arrived from Peking.)

**THE** Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, On SATURDAY, the 23rd November, 1912 at 2.30 p.m., at his Sales Rooms, No. 4, Duddell Street, A FINE COLLECTION OF CHINESE CURIOS FROM THE SUNG, MING, KAGNHI, YUNGCHING, KIENLUNG AND TOW-KWONG PERIODS.  
Comprising:—  
Blue and White, 5-colour, and 3-colour VASES, PLATES and PLAQUES, SCREENS, SNUFF-BOTTLES, JADE and IVORY CARVINGS, BRONZE FIGURES, VASES and INCENSE BURNERS, POKING CLOISONNE VASES and LAQUER, EMBROIDERED MANDARIN COATS, CHINESE PICTURES, &c., &c.  
On View from FRIDAY, the 22nd November. Catalogues will be issued.  
TERMS:—Cash on delivery.  
**GEO. P. LAMBERT,**  
Auctioneer.  
Hongkong, 18th November, 1912. [1323]

## LIGHTERAGE.

**THE HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN Co.** undertake every description of lighter work, including transshipments in the Harbour, delivery to any water frontage in the Colony, and conveyance to Canton and West River ports. Small quantities handled and specially low rates quoted for large quantities.

## INTIMATIONS

## LANE, CRAWFORD &amp; Co.

(TELEPHONE 97.)

## A NEW STOCK OF ENGLISH AND AMERICAN MADE BOOTS and SHOES

OVER 50 STYLES TO SELECT FROM.

A COMFORTABLE FIT AND GOOD WEAR GUARANTEED

\$10, \$12, \$12.50

Per Pair.

## "INTERWOVEN" SOCKS,

DURABLE, SEAMLESS.

THE ONE THIN SOCK

THAT REALLY WEARS

75 cts. and \$1.25

Per Pair.



## BOSTON PAD GARTERS

NO METAL TOUCHES THE LEG 60 cts. Per ALL COLOURS.

LANE, CRAWFORD &amp; CO.

## INTIMATIONS

**G. R.**  
CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATER WORKS.

As the Rainfall during the Current Year has been much below the average and as the Dry Season has set in earlier than usual, the City and Hill District are threatened with a serious shortage of Water. The Co-operation of the Public in preventing the waste or extravagant use of Water and in exercising every possible economy in its use is invited.  
**W. CHATHAM,**  
Water Authority.

Public Works Office,  
Hongkong, 30th October, 1912. [1271]

**G. R.**  
CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATER WORKS.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that, in consequence of the threatened shortage of Water during the present Dry Season, the Services to Houses in the Rider Main Districts will be disconnected from the Mains as soon as Public Fountains, from which a Supply of Water can be obtained, have been erected in the Streets. The erection of Public Fountains is about to be proceeded with and the Services to Houses will be disconnected as the provision of such fountains proceeds.  
**W. CHATHAM,**  
Water Authority.

Public Works Office,  
Hongkong, 30th October, 1912. [1272]

## GRACA &amp; CO.

**PAIDUP ST. (Hongkong Hotel Building),**  
Dealers in  
POSTAGE STAMPS, PICTORIAL  
POST CARDS, CIGARETTES,  
SEEDS, PICTURE BOOKS, DOLLS,  
TOYS, &c., &c.  
Just Received:  
STAMP CATALOGUE FOR 1913,  
and  
CHRISTMAS CARDS WITH  
CHINESE PICTURES. [1152]

**GENTLEMEN, WE HAVE SOMETHING TO SUIT YOU!**

**SILK,** Silk Lisle, Lisle Socks, Various Patterns.  
Silk Shirts, White and Colour Striped.  
Silk Pyjama Suits, White and Colour Striped.  
Silk Scarves and Ties to match  
Silk Socks.  
Socks Suspenders.  
Silk Handkerchiefs.  
Dancing Shoes and Gloves, etc.  
Call Early before we are Sold out.  
**HOOSAIN-ALI & Co.**  
Hongkong, 1st November, 1912. [150]

## BANKS

**THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.**  
AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....Yen 40,000,000  
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....Yen 30,000,000  
RESERVE FUND.....Yen 17,500,000

**HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.**  
Branches and Agencies at:  
Antung-Hsien, Liao-Yang, Ryojun,  
Calcutta, London, San Francisco,  
Bombay, Lyons, Shanghai,  
Changhai, Nagasaki, Tientsin,  
Dairen (Dalay), New York, Tokyo,  
Fengtien (Mukden), Newchwang,  
Hankow, Harbin, Oka,  
Hokkaido, Kobe, Fukuoka.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT ACCOUNTS  
Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application.  
**TAKAO TAKAMICHI,**  
Manager,  
Hongkong, 13th November, 1912. [443]

## HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... \$15,000,000  
RESERVE FUNDS:—  
SUSSEX ..... \$1,500,000 at 2 1/2%=\$15,000,000  
SILVER ..... \$17,000,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS \$15,000,000

**COUNCIL OF DIRECTORS.**  
**E. S. MURPHY, Esq.,** Chairman.  
**F. H. ARMSTRONG, Esq.,** Deputy Chairman.  
**S. H. DODWELL, Esq.,** Andrew Forbes, Esq.,  
**G. FRIEDLAND, Esq.,** G. S. GRUBBY, Esq.,  
**G. R. LAURENCE, Esq.,** F. LEE, Esq.,  
**W. L. PETERSON, Esq.,** H. A. SIEB, Esq.,  
**H. M. R. O. H. ROSE,**

**CHIEF MANAGER:**  
**HONGKONG—N. J. STABB.**  
**ACTING MANAGER:**  
**SHANGHAI—A. G. STEPHEN.**

**LONDON BANKERS:**  
**LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.**

**HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.**

On Current Account at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

For 3 months, 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.

For 6 months, 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.

For 12 months, 4 per cent. per annum.

**N. J. STABB,**  
Chief Manager.  
Hongkong, 22nd August 1912. [19]

## THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ..... \$1,500,000  
SUBSCRIBED ..... 1,125,000  
PAID UP ..... 562,500  
RESERVE FUND ..... 365,000

**HEAD OFFICE:**  
40, Threadneedle Street,  
LONDON, E.C.

**BRANCHES:**  
Bombay, Calcutta, Galle,  
Kandy, Madras, Penang,  
Singapore, Siam,  
Tientsin, Yokohama.

**AGENTS IN JAPAN:**  
**Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**

**BANKERS:**  
**BANK OF ENGLAND,**  
**LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.**

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of Constituents. Letters of Credit granted on Agents and Correspondents all over the world.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

**F. C. MACDONALD,**  
Manager.  
Hongkong, 7th September, 1912. [909]

## THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

**HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.**

PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... \$1,200,000

RESERVE FUND ..... \$1,650,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS ..... \$1,200,000

**FOREIGN EXCHANGE** and General Banking business transacted.

**CURRENT ACCOUNTS** opened and **FIXED DEPOSITS** received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

**WM. DICKSON,**  
Manager.  
Hongkong, 12th April, 1912. [133]

## NEDEERLANDSCH-INDISCHE HANDELSBANK.

(NEDERLANDS INDIA COMMERCIAL BANK.)

ESTABLISHED 1853.

Authorised Capital Fl. 15,000,000 (£1,250,000)

PAID-UP CAPITAL Fl. 14,905,350 (£1,242,112)

RESERVE FUND Fl. 5,022,161.27 (£418,513)

**HEAD OFFICE: AMSTERDAM.**

**HEAD OFFICE: BATAVIA.**

**LONDON BANKERS**  
**THE WILLIAMS & DOUGLASS BANK,**  
**SWISS BANK CORP.**

**BRANCHES AND AGENTS** all over the world.

**THE BANK** transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, receives money in Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Daily balances and accepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates:—

12 months 4 1/2 per annum.

6 do. 3 1/2 do.

3 do. 3 do.

**E. J. H. VAN DELDEN,** Acting Manager,  
No. 8, Des Voeux Road Central.  
Hongkong, 7th August, 1912. [22]

## ENTERTAINMENT

## BIJOU

(FLOWER STREET).

9.15 P.M.—T.O. NIGHT'S—9.15 P.M.

THE FAMOUS COMEDY DRAMA,

THE VILLAGE

POSTMISTRESS

(Length 3,000 feet).

A MOTOR BOAT TRIP

(Local Yachtsmen are invited to learn Marine Motoring with MAX LINDER).

VAUDEVILLE

MISS GLADYS PORTER

and

MISS DELLIE CONNOR.

7.15 P.M.—PICTURES ONLY—7.15 P.M.

Hongkong, 16th November, 1912. [1167]

## NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship

"NAMSANG,"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge or remaining on board after Noon the 19th inst. will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, General Managers.

Hongkong, 16th November, 1912. [15]

## "GLEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"GLENESK,"

Captain E. E. Williams, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on WEDNESDAY, 20th inst., at 10 A.M.

All Claims must be presented within FIFTEEN DAYS of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 20th inst. will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by **SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., Agents.**

Hongkong, 13th November, 1912. [1315]

## TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "SHINYO MARU."

FROM SAN FRANCISCO VIA HONOLULU AND JAPAN PORTS.

THE above-named Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of Cargo from alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered on MONDAY, the 18th inst., at 5 P.M., will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense and delivery must then be taken from Company's Godown.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

No Claims will be recognised after the Goods have left the Steamer or Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered on FRIDAY, the 22nd inst., afternoon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All chafed and otherwise damaged Cargo to be left on board or Godown, and examination of same to be held on SATURDAY, 23rd inst.

All Claims must be filed on or before 29th inst., otherwise they will not be recognised.

**S. MORIMOTO,**  
Agent.  
Hongkong, 15th November, 1912. [1319]

## NORDEUTSCHE LLOYD BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"PRINCESS ALICE,"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and West Point Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained.

This steamer having sustained General Average, Consignees are informed that they will be required to sign an Average Bond and a contribution of 5% is to be paid.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before Noon To-day requesting it to be landed here.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 21st inst. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 21st inst., at 9.30 A.M.

All Claims must reach us before the 28th inst., or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

The Steamer brings Cargo

Ex s.s. "Traveller" from Zanzibar via Aden.

**NORDEUTSCHE LLOYD,**  
**MELCHERS & Co.,**  
General Agents.  
Hongkong, 14th November, 1912. [16]



## HAVE WE BRAINS IN OUR STOMACH?

This unusual question may well be asked, in view of some wonderful experiments which have recently been made at the Imperial Institute of Medicine, St. Petersburg.

One of the most remarkable, which practically proves that the question should be answered in the affirmative, showed that when bread, meat, and milk were each put separately into the mouth, the glands in the stomach found out just the right proportions and combination of juices for digesting such particular food.

After the digestive organs have done their work, each organ takes what it requires to repair the waste it has undergone through our actions. It is imperative, therefore, that the food supplied to the body should contain sufficient of the important nutritive elements to make up this loss.

Through disease, or a temporarily weakened condition of the system, it often happens that we cannot assimilate from our food the ordinary body-building material and phosphorus which are of primary importance for health.

## THE VALUE OF PHOSPHORUS.

What is essential under such circumstances, as Dr. Claude L. Wheeler has written in his book, "Nerve Energy in Hot Climates," is that "not only protein (the body-building food) but phosphorus must be forthcoming in ample quantities. Obviously, a combination of pure protein with that form of phosphorus which normally exists in the body and nerves will be exactly what is needed in such cases. Reasoning thus, Science has produced the combination demanded. It is known all over the civilized globe as Sanatogen."

Experiments show that when Sanatogen is taken the stomach pours out juices which cause it to be absorbed almost immediately. Indeed, as Dr. Wheeler vividly says, "the debilitated nerves and tissues take up Sanatogen as the parched earth drinks up water."

The result, as innumerable doctors and many of the world's most distinguished men have stated, is that there is an immediate sensation of well-being, a feeling of revitalising force which those who have been ill or are "below par" experience with a thrill of delight. In fact, all sufferers from nervous disorders with their innumerable symptoms: those overworked and despondent, those troubled with nervous dyspepsia, indigestion, anemia, disordered nutrition and wasting diseases, and those convalescent from acute illnesses, all get better rapidly and increase in strength and health through taking Sanatogen. In this connection the late King Edward's Physician at Marienbad, Dr. Ernest Ott, writes: "I have been using Sanatogen for a number of years in my practice with excellent results—notably in cases of convalescence after serious illnesses, and when it was desirable to build up the strength, to stimulate the bodily functions and to improve the circulation of the blood."

## A QUEEN'S PHYSICIAN'S WORDS.

Sanatogen's power over nervous disorders, even when they lead to the limit of neurasthenia, or nervous exhaustion, is not less striking. On this subject, the physician to the Queen-Mother of Italy, Dr. E. Persichetti, writes: "I have used Sanatogen in several cases of neurasthenia, with the result that in every case the nervous symptoms were greatly diminished. I am convinced that Sanatogen is a valuable tonic food to restore lost strength."

While Sanatogen may be obtained from all Chemists, those who desire to know more about it before purchasing it should write for a copy of an exceedingly interesting little book, "The Art of Living," by that distinguished medical writer, Dr. Andrew Wilson. It will be sent, free, to all mentioning this paper, on application to Messrs. A. WULFING & Co., 6, Kiukiang Road, Shanghai.

[1170-523.]

**MARTIN'S**  
**APIOL-STEEL**  
**PILLS**

A French Preparation for the cure of all the ailments of the stomach and bowels. It is a powerful and reliable remedy for indigestion, flatulence, constipation, and all the troubles of the digestive system. It is sold in all the leading chemists and druggists.

**MARTIN'S**  
**APIOL-STEEL**  
**PILLS**

**GRIMAULT'S**  
**SYRUP**

OF  
**HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME**

FOR  
**STUBBORN COUGHS**  
**BRONCHITIS**  
**WEAK LUNGS**  
**CATARRH**  
**CONSUMPTION**

**THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY. No. 1 & 2**  
**THERAPION**

Chemists, Cures  
BLOOD POISON, KIDNEY, BLADDER, URINARY DISEASES,  
GONORRHOEA, VENEREAL AFFECTIONS, ALL THE AFFECTIONS  
OF THE GENITAL ORGANS, AND ALL THE AFFECTIONS OF THE  
URINARY TRACT. IT IS A POWERFUL AND RELIABLE REMEDY  
FOR ALL THE ABOVE AFFECTIONS. IT IS SOLD IN ALL THE  
LEADING CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

**THERAPION**

## THE CROWN AGENTS.

"ABSOLUTELY UNIQUE" GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT.

A PUBLIC INSTITUTION WITHOUT PARLIAMENTARY CONTROL.

The London *Morning Post* has been printing a series of articles called "The Dominions in London," the third of which has for its subject the Crown Agents for the Colonies. They are thus referred to:—

Sir Ernest Blake, who was the head of the Office of the Crown Agents for the Colonies for nearly thirty years, said in his evidence before a Departmental Committee which inquired into the organization of that office some time ago:—

"This department is absolutely unique. What he meant by this remark was that the Crown Agents are under the Colonial Office, and yet they are not of the Colonial Office; they are appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, but he does not provide their salaries; they are the official heads of a department under the jurisdiction of the Colonial Secretary, yet they appoint or dismiss their own staff and regulate the pay and promotion of that staff without reference to the Colonial Secretary; they are a public institution, yet they are not subject to any form of Parliamentary control; they and their staff are not out of any public fund; they are self-supporting as an institution, and therefore the cost of the administration of the office is not a charge on any Parliamentary revision. In short, in Sir Ernest Blake's words, the Crown Agents' Office is "absolutely unique."

## BEGAN FROM NOTHING.

The explanation of these apparent anomalies is that the office grew up without any settled plan or definition of its status and responsibilities. The Crown Agents are the business representatives of the Crown Colonies; the fees they draw from those Colonies provide a fund from which the Crown Agents and their staff are salaried and pensioned. Hence there is no call upon Parliament to vote their salaries and pensions. The Crown Agents are appointed by the Colonial Secretary, but they in turn appoint their own staff, and both the Agents and their officers are responsible to the Crown Colonies which practically employ them and pay the fees which provide their salaries. And the most remarkable thing is that the system works well; that the office has grown in size and usefulness by virtue of its efficiency—perhaps for the very reason that it is not a red-tape Government department, and that it depends for its existence upon the measure and value of the service it renders its many employers, the Crown Colonies of the Empire. To again quote Sir Ernest Blake: "We (the Crown Agents) stand to be shot at by everybody. . . . Everybody is trying to get his knife into us, and the Crown Agents would be mad if they did not make their staff efficient. . . . Our staff are our staff; they are responsible to us and we are responsible for them. The Secretary of State does not know our staff—he simply regulates all round on very much stricter lines than any Government office; it is much more like a mercantile institution." In those few terse sentences we have the secret of the success of a public office which, as Sir Penrose Julian, the first Crown Agent, used to say, "began from nothing," for he found only 6s. 8d. in the till when he took the office under his direction, and to-day it employs something like two hundred people and handles hundreds of thousands of pounds annually in connection with contracts made on behalf of its clients, the Crown Colonies.

The necessity of conducting the office on business lines may be understood from the mere recital of the list of the functions which it performs as the business representative of something like twenty or thirty Crown Colonies and about a dozen Protectorates. The Departmental Committee previously alluded to elicited the fact that the Crown Agents' Office is the general agency in this country for those Governments. It purchases and sends out the materials and goods of all kinds which are required by those Governments from the United Kingdom or Europe; it issues their public loans, keeps the registers of their stock, pays the interest and invests the sinking funds. The office forms a kind of clearing-house for the adjustment of accounts between the various Administrations served, and it transacts all kinds of miscellaneous financial business, including the payment of salaries to Colonial Government officials or leave and the pensions of those living in Europe. It acts as the channel of communication between Colonial Governments and their consulting engineers, and selects candidates for Colonial appointments. Lastly, also, the Crown Agents have been acting as shipping agents, packers, and warehousemen for the Crown Colonies—work which had previously been done by private firms employed by the Crown Agents.

As already stated, the fund out of which the Crown Agents' office is maintained is contributed to by the Colonies which utilise the services of the office. These contributions are on the following scale:—

(1) One per cent. on all stores obtained through the Crown Agents.  
(2) One-half per cent. on the issue and repayment of loans and 1 per cent. on the payment of interest.  
(3) Fixed annual payments of various amounts from all Colonies whose general financial business, as distinguished from loans and commercial transactions, exceeded £10,000 a year when the rates were last fixed. There are also various miscellaneous payments for special services. These fees and payments for services rendered amount altogether to something like £100,000 a year.

from 1833 to 1912.

The history of the development of this office "from nothing" to its present magnitude and usefulness, originally without plan or provision, would seem to illustrate excellently Mr. Alfred Lyttelton's opinion stated in a Colonial Office despatch some years ago that "it is not well to sacrifice elasticity of power of adaptation to premature definiteness of form." Up to about eighty years ago each Crown Colony appointed its own Agent in London who was free to engage in other occupations. Those were the days of the pluralist. According to a return presented to the House of Commons in 1822 of "the names of the Agents for the new Colonies of Ceylon,

## WM. POWELL, LTD.

TELEPHONE 346.

## HIGH-CLASS TEAKWOOD BEDROOM SUITES.

GOOD SELECTION OF PRETTY TOILET SETS.

UPHOLSTERED BEDROOM LOUNGES and CHAIRS.

INEXPENSIVE CARPETS and RUGS.

DOUBLE, SINGLE AND TWIN

BEDSTEADS.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BEDDING.

COMPLETE FURNISHERS.

DO YOU DRINK

## VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA?

If not, why not?

OF ALL GROCERS AND STORE DEALERS.

Mauritius, the Cape of Good Hope, Malta, etc., the Agent for the Cape was the First Commissioner of Woods, Forests, and Inland Revenue; the Agent for Ceylon was the Secretary to the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India; the Agent for Mauritius was a clerk in the Colonial Department; indeed, it was usual for clerks in that department to hold the offices of Agents for the Colonies. It was because of this fact that when the Agencies were amalgamated in 1833 under the designation of "The Joint Agents-General for the Crown Colonies" the new office was placed under the control of two clerks from the Colonial Office who had had experience as Agents. The "Joint Agents" system did not work satisfactorily, and in 1858 the Colonial Secretary selected Sir Penrose Julian, an experienced Commissioner of the Customs, to take the post of Senior Crown Agent, with the other two agents as colleagues. Sir P. Julian was succeeded by Sir William Sargeant, who was succeeded by Sir Montagu Ommanney (who afterwards went to the Colonial Office), and he in turn was followed by Sir Ernest Blake, who retired in 1909.

The present holders of the offices of Crown Agents for the Colonies are—Sir Reginald L. Antrobus, K.C.M.G. (Senior), Major Maurice Alexander Cameron, C.M.G. (late R.E.), and Mr. William Hopworth Mercer, C.M.G. Sir Reginald Antrobus was Private Secretary to no fewer than four Colonial Secretaries; administered the Government of St. Helena for a year; became Assistant Under-Secretary of the Colonial Office in 1908. Major Cameron was for some years in the Straits Settlements, where he was Colonial Engineer and Surveyor-General, and a member of the Executive and Legislative Councils. He was appointed Crown Agent in 1895. Mr. Mercer has had a long and distinguished career in connection with Colonial Office affairs. He was Secretary to the Earl of Jersey when the latter acted as British delegate at the Colonial Conference at Ottawa in 1895; he went on a special mission to Hawaii with Sir Sandford Fleming in 1894 in connection with the negotiations for a landing place for the Pacific Cable; he was Assistant Private Secretary to Lord Ripon at the Colonial Office, and afterwards to Mr. Joseph Chamberlain; was Secretary to the Pacific Cable Committee; afterwards a member and Deputy Chairman of the Pacific Cable Board; was appointed Crown Agent for the Colonies in 1900, and has been joint editor of the Colonial Office List since 1908. The Secretary to the Crown Agents is Mr. P. H. Eschebier, who was formerly a clerk in the Colonial Office, but exchanged with Mr. Berriedale Keith (now of the Colonial Office) for the Secretaryship of the Crown Agents' Office. He took his B.A. degree in Bombay at the early age of fourteen, his B.A. at London five years later, and was Scholar, Wrangler, and E.A. at Cambridge before he was twenty-two.

## YOUNG ROMANCE.

*Romance is dead! Don't you believe it! It lurks round every corner, comes from prosaic places, hears the penny stamp of commerce, rushes into life at the unconscious bidding of a beautiful girl played by a down-at-heel fiddler, and may at any moment turn the channel of your monotonous life into a charming mill-stream. You will be dead, buried, and forgotten a hundred centuries before a Romance has grown out of youth.*

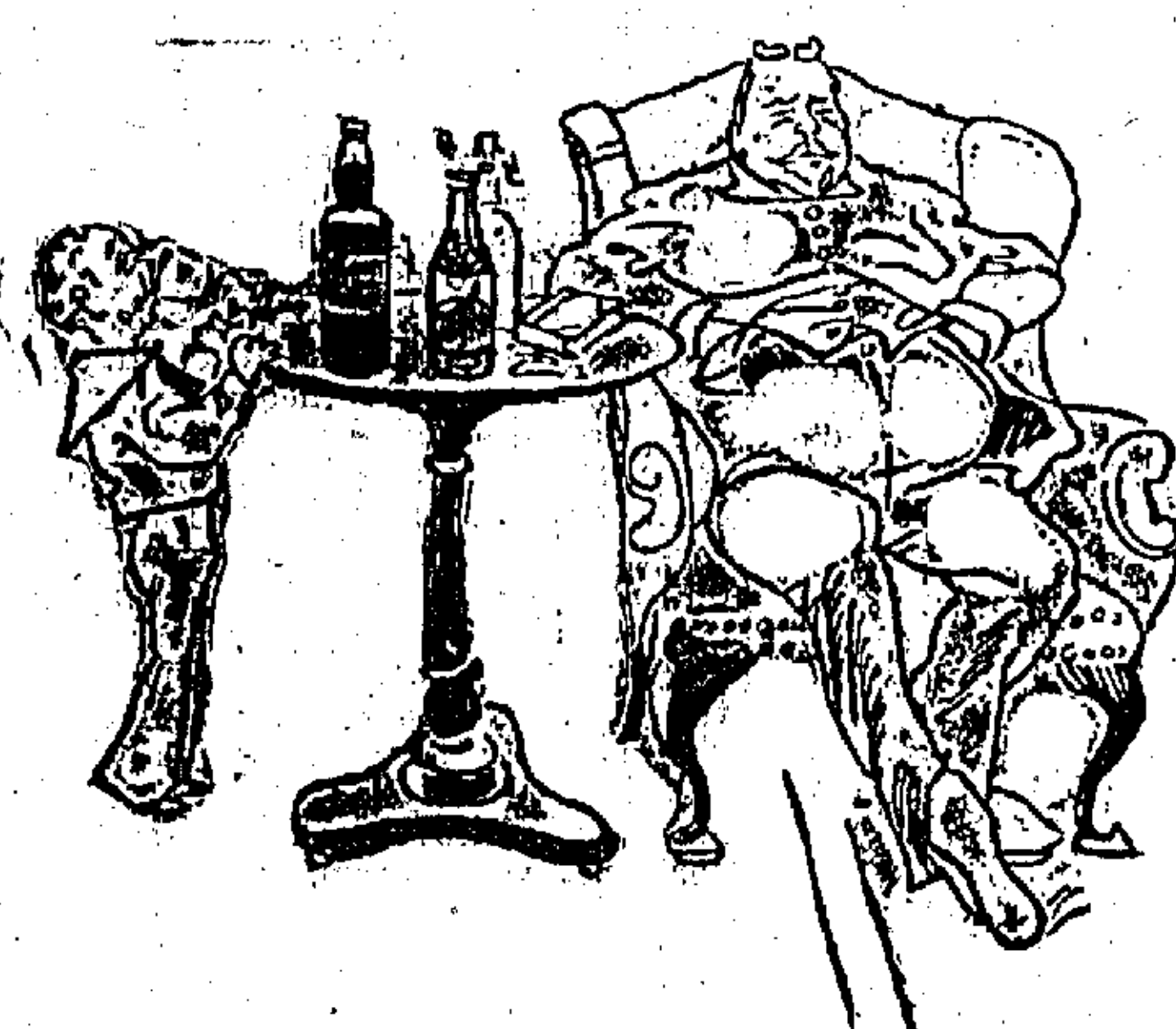
She lived in two workmen's cottages that had been knocked into one.

Where the workmen went nobody asked or cared. By the few people in the small village who saw everything and invented what they didn't see she was called "that 'ere spin uplong" or "Saffragette." They were not kind names and they were not intended to be kind.

The truth is that the village disliked her. They found many reasons. For one thing, she had no one in to do her garden. The former tenant, an overworked K.C., who used the place for occasional weekends, had in old "Arree Stacks" three days a week, and the dear old fellow found the barn conducive to delicious slumber. To be paid for sleeping seemed to him to be better even than the promises of "them Radicals." She worked all day long in the garden, and in the summer the little place was a very blaze of colour. For another thing, she took her washing away from Mrs. Hornsby, to whose peculiar and time-honoured method of washing in dirty water she strongly and eccentrically objected. She sent it to Studborough by train and fetched it on her bicycle. Every Monday evening on her bicycle. These things showed a deplorable lack of neighbourliness and right feeling. Then, too, she refused to subscribe to the cricket club or to the Rural Horticultural Society. She said that she couldn't afford it. Couldn't afford it! She had meat every day and cream every afternoon for tea and was known to have given five pounds to a gipsy whose caravan had been burned to a cinder. Parson said it was a hint from Providence that she should become a useful member of society. Also she knew no one, and the only time she ever left her cottage or her garden was when all God-fearing folk were a-bed, and then, all alone, she went up the hill and into the woods and stayed there half the night.

All these things tell against a person—in a village.

If she had been born with a pretty face and small white, even teeth, and hair that broke into little waves, and if she had possessed a merry laugh and roguish ways, and had been a member of a large family, she would not have been asked all



"I am thy Father's Spirit."—HAMLET.

BLACK AND WHITE WHISKY.

GARNER, QUELCH &amp; Co.,

TELEPHONE 536.

SOLE AGENTS.

[128]

the best years of her life on a hundred a year in two workmen's cottages in a village far away in the country. She would have loved and been loved, married, and brought up children with even tenderer care than that which she devoted to her sweet pens and hollyhocks. But she was plain and an orphan, who had lived with two maiden aunts in the flat, low-lying, brick-making district of Middlesex, and there was not even an old Robin Gray to come a-courting of her. She had been plain always. She had irregular features, and her eyes were weak, so that she wore glasses. She always had known that she would never meet romance. All the same she had hoped. But at thirty-five, with grey in her hair and eccentric ways that had been developed by long loneliness, she laid hope under a metaphorical tombstone and remained in mourning. Love and motherhood were not for her. So she gave all her undrawn-up love to her flowers and played mother to them. She told herself that she was one of the superfluous women of the world and was bitter to frequent hidden tears. Nature was her only friend.

Too acutely sensitive of her failure as a woman to mix with village life, she gave her confidence to and found consolation from the trees, and listened nightly to their whispered stories of life and the struggle for life and the greater hereafter. It was when she was wandering on the edge of these woods one night that a gleaming eye suddenly peered at her from among the trunks and made her catch her breath. She was startled and frightened, and then, when she realised that this gleaming thing was a lamp hanging in a tent, she was relieved. Could she not keep even the woods to herself? She turned to go back and stopped. Something, some unseen hand, some unheard voice that seemed to come from her own heart, told her, or dared her, to go forward. She was needed, needed at last. Romance had come into her life, even hers. It was most odd, most curious. Should she go on? What could it mean? She went on. She saw a tall, awkward, loose-limbed man standing in the tent with his back towards her. She heard him heave a great sigh that was a groan. She saw the shining barrel of the revolver that he deliberately placed against his temple. In an instant she stood at his side and held his arm and looked up into his contorted face, and said, "Don't, oh, don't!"

And in her cottage there was another ugly person, another failure, a man who had fallen crash under the weight of his broken dreams. She had caught this stranger on the very lip of eternity and had led him back through the woods to nurse him back to health. Flowers were neglected, gossip—and conceive the gossip unheeded while she put all her heart and

soul into the work of saving this man's reason. Not for weeks, but for months, he lay begging for death, for release, for extinction. He was a writer, a poet, and he had failed to win recognition. Of what use was life to a failure? She meant to show him. That was her work. It was for this that she had grown oldish and been born plain. And not for weeks, but for months, day and night, night and day, she mothered this poor man as she had mothered her flowers, and presently, before she had won him back from the shadows, there was a gleam in her heart far brighter than the gleaming eye that had made her catch breath in the woods, and it was love. Spring came, and her merry family of spring drops danced upon her little lawn and all the red eyes in all her hedges opened to the sun.

And birds sang and went busily about their work, choosing sites for their houses, and building them with joy. And then the day came when the rescued man came out into the garden with normal eyes and steady pulse and gave thanks to God that he was alive, with hope budding again in his wounded soul. His things were packed, and in less than ten minutes the old man who drove the cab would come up the lane to carry them down to the cab. He looked about and saw the yellow heads of daffodils, the spotless faces of narcissi. Soft air touched his ugly face and stirred his obstreperous hair. He stood there in all his ungainliness in his unadorned clothes. Down on her knees, trowel in hand, glasses on nose, streaks of grey in her hair, was the plain, lonely woman who, in face of scandal and of ingratitude, had closed the door of Death in his face and kept her back against it. His face fell upon her softly. A cheeky robin who knew her well and had not forgotten her winter favours, hopped perkily about, with dimming waistcoat.

Well, he was alive again, with half a life before him. Could it have been just an accident that she saw him at that awful moment and placed her hand upon his arm? No. If, then, that was no accident, his life was saved for a purpose. It was intended that he should pick himself up and press on to a goal. At any rate, he had now to justify himself. At any rate, there was now one person in all this big world who wished him to succeed. He went forward. What was he to say? Good-day! Good-day! The old man came up the lane and rattled on the gate. The woman stood up, but never raised her eyes.

"Come with me," he said. "Come with me, and when we return let this be our nest. Let us begin again together. We have met, we have met. I love you. Don't let us be lonely any more."—C.H. in the *Daily Mail*.

As a precaution against the constant risk of infection, remember that washing with

## CALVERT'S No. 5 Carbolic Soap

is a healthy habit, for either personal use or household purposes—and it is not expensive.

Local Dealers sell it. Makers—F. C. CALVERT &amp; CO., Manchester, England.

## "As Sound as a Bell"

is a phrase suggestive of all-round fitness. It denotes freedom from disease; robustness of constitution; muscular force; and mental energy and vigour. The "sound as a bell" condition is one most devoutly to be wished, and happily, it is not only possible but easy of attainment by most folk.

## Thanks To

the strengthening and invigorating qualities of the World's famous medicine—BEECHAM'S PILLS. For three generations this remedy has been to ailing men and women a reliable means of re-establishing the health and maintaining it to a superlative degree. There are thousands, to-day, who keep themselves "as sound as a bell" by taking

## Beecham's Pills.

Sold everywhere in boxes, price 9d. (36 pills), 11s. (56 pills) and 2/9 (108 pills).



